

Begin asks Knesset to approve peace treaty Jerusalem will always be one; no Palestinian state ever



Premier Menachem Begin addresses the Knesset yesterday before the House debate on the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. (Elihu Harari)

By AARON SITTNER Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Palestinian state shall never rise on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip, and an undivided Jerusalem shall remain Israel's capital forever.

These were the two postulates of Israel policy laid down in the Knesset yesterday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin as he asked the House to ratify "A Treaty of Peace Between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel."

Two versions of the historic document — 53 typewritten pages in English and 30 in Hebrew translation — were placed on the desk of each of the Knesset's 120 members.

The copies included the preamble, the military and political appendices and the "agreed minutes" to them, the adjunct concerning implementation of autonomy in the administered areas, accompanying letters relating to the exchange of ambassadors, and the American undertakings regarding the duties of UN forces.

As he wound up a two-hour address in his familiar dramatic mode of delivery, Begin asked the House to make two declarations. One, that Israel should return to the boundaries of June 4, 1967, and two, that the eastern part of Jerusalem should be detached from the State of Israel.

To these statements by Khalil, Begin replied from the rostrum of the Knesset: "Dr. Khalil, I wish to inform you that Israel will never return to the June 4, 1967 lines, and please make a note of the following — Jerusalem, the united city, is the eternal capital of Israel. Jerusalem will never again be divided and shall remain united forever."

Even after the Knesset approves the treaty and he signs in the name of Israel, "we shall still confront problems of security," said Begin.

"With the treaty signed, we shall still have facing us on our northeastern front the following: eight armored divisions; six mechanized divisions; 15 self-sufficient brigades; 5,320 tanks; 3,320 cannons; 800 bombers and fighter planes; 113 artillery batteries; nine Scud missile launchers; 14 torpedo boats; two frigates; and there is more to the list."

Begin bade the lawmakers to confirm the peace treaty with Egypt and clear the way for "the very serious problem" — arrangements for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai.

"Why is this peace treaty so important?" he asked rhetorically. "This is the first peace pact Israel is ever signing since we proclaimed our state. This is the first peace treaty after five wars in which we have lost 12,000 of our people."

"Our aim, our yearning and our dream is to smash this hell of hatred. We must sign this treaty because it is a human act of the highest degree — the first peace treaty in the history of this nation."

"We are not crying out in joy, for there is no reason for such a display. We are not flaunting our achievement, since the governments that preceded us also sought what we are presenting here today. Therefore, it is with a modest heart, great love and deep faith that I, in the name of the government, ask the Knesset today to approve the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt."

Begin opened his address by explaining his refusal to participate in

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"And what would have resulted? We would have brought the whole peacemaking process to a halt for an indefinite period of time. After that halt in the process, would President Sadat have agreed to meet with our foreign minister or defence minister in order to form a peace treaty? Or, would President Sadat have agreed to meet with me? Of course not!"

Begin explained the two "unacceptable" proposals that were handed to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by the Americans at Camp David Two — "either at the concurrence or initiative of Egypt."

One of the proposals sought to qualify Article 6 of the treaty by eliminating its priority over existing treaties to which Egypt is a party.

The other unacceptable proposal was a rewording of the joint "linkage" letter that was to be signed by Sadat and Begin and attached as an adjunct to the treaty. Begin told the House: "When we received a copy of this proposal from Foreign Minister Dayan, Dr. (Meir) Rosenek, the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, and I read the proposed letter and discovered seven glaring deviations from the original Camp David agreement — points which we would never have accepted in the first place."

Begin listed the "seven deviations" as follows: (1) The Camp David agreement never differentiated between Gaza and Judea and Samaria; (2) Israel never agreed that Egypt should come in the place of Jordan as sole negotiating partner for the autonomy issue; (3) The Camp David agreement makes no mention of a liaison officer or liaison officer in Gaza;

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'Crucial' Hussein talks in Riyadh

By IAN BLACK Jerusalem Post Reporter

King Hussein of Jordan flies to Riyadh today to meet Saudi leaders for what could be crucial talks on the realignment that is now taking place in the Arab world following Egypt's rejection from the front rank of the struggle against Israel.

The king's journey follows the weekend visit to Saudi Arabia and Jordan by U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in an effort to persuade the two conservative kingdoms from taking punitive measures against Egypt.

Observers noted yesterday that Jordan now finds itself occupying a pivotal position in inter-Arab relations, and that Hussein's consultations with King Khalid and Prince Fahd and other senior Saudi officials will come at a sensitive stage in the crystallization of Arab attitudes towards Egypt.

Indications so far have been that Riyadh has significantly moderated its attacks on Egypt following Brzezinski's visit and observers now believe that the Saudi position could shift on Jordan.

Well-informed sources are not ruling out the possibility that Saudi Arabia, together with the United Arab Emirates — which are both physically and politically close to the Saudis — might now form a bloc, which, while not actively backing the Egyptian-Israeli peace process, would not join the rejectionist grouping of Iraq, Syria and

Libya.

These sources note that both Jordan and Saudi Arabia are deeply concerned by the implications of the emerging alliance between Damascus and Baghdad, and that neither kingdom can afford to alienate the U.S. by moving too close to the Soviet-backed rejectionists.

The possibility of some kind of Saudi-Jordanian understanding has been given impetus in the last few days by intensive diplomatic activity by both sides over the weekend. Hussein sent messages to Khalid over the weekend as well as to the rulers of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the UAE. Yesterday Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim returned to Amman after a two-day visit to Kuwait and Bahrain, while Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al Faisal held talks in Bahrain.

Although Jordan has attacked the forthcoming peace treaty and officially demanded the implementation of resolutions passed by last November's anti-Sadat Baghdad summit (calling for the expulsion of Egypt from the Arab League and an economic and political boycott against it), Amman's criticism has been far more moderate than the vicious personal attacks on Sadat in the Iraqi and Syrian media.

Observers believe that the acid test for judging the extent of Jordanian-Saudi coordination will be whether Riyadh agrees to attend a new Arab summit to discuss the specifics of action to be taken against Egypt.

At their meeting at Matrak in northern Jordan last Saturday, Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat was reported to have asked Hussein to suggest to the Saudis that they participate in such a summit. If they decline to do so, or suggest a meeting at a lower level, this would add further weight to the assessment that Riyadh is unwilling to come out strongly against Sadat.

Iraq yesterday announced officially that it had invited all 22 members of the Arab League to send their foreign and finance ministers to Baghdad for an emergency meeting next Tuesday, the day after the planned signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in Washington.

In a speech marking Jordanian Teachers' Day, Hussein yesterday warned that the bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel "will leave behind a strategic and psychological gap" that would have to be faced by "continuing Arab solidarity...and the reorganization of the balance of power through the buildup of the Arabs' own strength."

But the king reiterated that Jordan does not oppose "a just and comprehensive peace settlement, securing Arab rights, ending the occupation and establishing a just peace." Such a settlement, Hussein said, would have to guarantee "total Israeli withdrawal, the return of Arab Jerusalem and a restoration of Palestinian rights." He did not mention anti-Egyptian sanctions.

Sadat visit possible after treaty signing

Post Knesset Reporter

Israel is going ahead with preparations for a possible visit to Jerusalem by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, even though the why and whereof will only be worked out next week in Washington where Premier Menachem Begin gets there and discusses the matter with his colleagues.

Some of the questions linked to the signing ceremony in Jerusalem and Cairo, as well as Washington, were touched on yesterday when U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis called on Begin at the Knesset building during the marathon debate on the peace accord.

A well-informed diplomatic source told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the Lewis-Begin meeting had been scheduled in advance and was designed to "tie up some loose ends" before the premier leaves for the

source stressed. The source said that yesterday's meeting between Khalil and Hermann Elits, the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, was also a routine and scheduled meeting.

President Yitzhak Navon's wife, Ofira, yesterday called the Jerusalem Hilton and asked to be consulted whenever arrangements for a Sadat visit and banquet were being discussed.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister's Office yesterday sent a telegram to the chairman of the Nobel Prize Committee, Aase Lonnas, inviting her to Washington for the signing ceremony. It was Lonnas who campaigned hard last year to get Begin and Sadat nominated for peace prizes. Many critics said she jumped the gun at the time. The suggestion to invite Lonnas came from Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin's private secretary, Maya Balley.

In the Knesset, Prof. Moshe Arens, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, received a personal letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter thanking him and the committee for having heard him out during his visit to Jerusalem.

Moda'i going to Egypt, says Sinai oil problems remain

By SELOMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter

Though a number of problems remain over Israel's evacuation of the Sinai oilfields, most of these are likely to be solved after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's forthcoming visit to Washington. Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Moda'i said he intends to go to Egypt next week, as soon as he receives clearance from the Israel cabinet in Washington.

The central purpose of his visit is to solve technical problems, including those that may arise in connection with the oil prospecting companies active in the Gulf of Suez, their equipment and their relations with governmental and other bodies.

Moda'i hinted that part of the solution to problems with Egypt over the oil question depends on the completion of talks on the oil issue with the U.S. "So," he said, "questions have arisen that need to be settled. Moda'i refused to give any indication of deadlines for the evacuation of the Sinai oilfields.

Weizman's "achievements" in Washington. Treasury circles have greeted with considerable unease the U.S. aid offer to Israel of \$3b., of which \$2.2b. would be a loan. Israel has demanded in the past that the entire sum be a grant, to help out with the inevitable economic problems resulting from the Sinai withdrawal.

After Begin's visit to Washington some months ago, when the premier said Israel would prefer all the U.S. aid loaned with the withdrawal to be in loan form, it was made clear to the U.S. that the aid should be a grant. The Treasury sources said. The premier's gesture was considered a fundamental error by the Treasury.

Israel has asked for a total of \$3.9b. in U.S. aid, but the U.S. is apparently offering only \$3b.

The Treasury is hoping that it will be possible to clarify Israel's aid demands once again during Begin's forthcoming visit.

Treasury Director-General Amiram Sivan has been in contact with Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich during the past few days, reporting to him on the progress of the economic talks in Washington.

Carter peanut loan under investigation

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — U.S. Attorney-General Griffin Bell yesterday named a special counsel to investigate bank loans to the peanut business of President Jimmy Carter's family.

Bell's naming of New York attorney Paul Curran followed calls by Republican congressmen for a special prosecutor to investigate allegations involving some \$7m. in loans extended to the Carter business.

There have been no accusations that Carter or any member of his family has done anything wrong in connection with the loans.

But the \$7m. in loans have been the subject of a federal grand jury investigation. Published reports have said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has found evidence of technical violations of banking laws.

Asked what this meant, Khalaf appeared to backtrack and said, according to "Stern": "His regime will not survive. And the regime is Sadat. Understand it how you like."

Jets, missiles, tanks, submarines White House approves \$1.5b. arms to Egypt

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is expected to inform his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali, later this week that the U.S. will provide Egypt with a \$1.5b. arms package. Included will be F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, M-60 tanks, armored personnel carriers, submarines, destroyers and other sophisticated military equipment.

Well-placed U.S. sources disclosed that the proposed arms package will be financed largely by the U.S. This represents a significant change in the U.S.-Egyptian military supply relationship. Until now, the Egyptians had received U.S. financial assistance only for economic projects.

Word of the proposed package came just 24 hours after Israel Defense Minister Ezer Weizman left Washington with a \$3b. U.S. commitment to help pay for two new Negev airbases and redeployment of Israeli forces from Sinai to the Negev. In addition, Weizman received approval from the Carter administration for nearly all of Israel's pending "high priority" arms requests.

Authorized for sale to Israel in this latest package, according to reliable U.S. Defence Department sources, were 200 M-60 A3 tanks, 600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles, 600 AIM-9L air-to-air missiles, and 200 155-mm. cannon, as well as other items. The administration also agreed to an Israeli request that delivery of the first batch of 75 F-16 fighter-bombers already ordered be accelerated by 18 months.

Both proposed packages must be submitted to the U.S. Congress for approval, where White House officials expect little resistance.

Other sources, however, registered some initial fears that Israel supporters in the Congress may try to block the sale of the Phantoms to Egypt. The Phantoms are older aircraft, clearly are offensive in nature. The F-16s approved for Egypt last year are more of a defensive fighter.

U.S. officials are hoping that Israel will not oppose the Egyptian package which, they stress, is being made within the context of the peace treaty.

Expected to be included in the Egyptian package are at least four "Geary" class destroyers; five improved Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries; and unknown numbers of older submarines, M-119 armored

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Early delivery of F-16 jets complicates Air Force task

By HIRSH GOODMAN Post Military Correspondent

The early supply of F-16 fighters to Israel, successfully negotiated by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in Washington this week, will necessitate a massive organizational effort by the Israel Air Force.

The first aircraft are expected, according to Weizman, 18 months ahead of their 1981 target date possibly this year. A team of experts from General Dynamics, the aircraft's manufacturer, is expected in Israel in the very near future to help plan the absorption process.

The early arrival of the aircraft and their absorption is complicated by the logistical demands already facing the Air Force with the need to vacate the two Sinai airfields, as demanded by the peace agreement, and oversee the building of three alternative fields in the Negev. The move and the absorption of new aircraft has to be done while maintaining a high state of alert in the face of the potential threat to Israel from the eastern front.

The absorption process of multi-million-dollar weapons systems — especially aircraft, where the sophistication of electronics, avionics and mechanics has reached new levels, is a long process and is usually planned in great detail at the time of the signing of a contract to coincide with the arrival of the system.

Another complication of the early delivery is that Israel had planned to put some of its own systems into most of the aircraft on order. The introduction of Israeli-made systems was timed to coincide with the delivery of the later models, and it is doubtful whether Israeli manufacturers will be able to step up their timetables by 18 months to meet the new deadline.

One factor which eases the burden of early arrival is that the F-16 possesses the same engine — the F-100-PW-100T.F. — as the F-15, which has been in service in Israel for three years and with which Air Force technicians are highly familiar. Israel has also catalogued spare parts requirements and maintenance techniques for the engine — a key factor which no doubt made it possible for Weizman to press for an early deal.

Postal workers yesterday began another go-slow strike, closing post offices in the afternoon and slowing down mail deliveries.

The spokesman of the Communications Ministry said that the workers had turned down an appeal by recently appointed Communications Minister Yitzhak Moda'i to give him 10 days to evaluate their demands.

There was no indication how long the labour action would last.

Israel's last air link with Far East in doubt

By HAIM SHAPIRO Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's last air link with the Far East will soon be broken, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday. The last airline to fly to the Far East from Ben-Gurion Airport, is due to end this service on April 1. The Monday flight, which originates in Rome, goes to Bombay, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

El Al ended its flights to Tehran early in January, after Israelis became persona non grata in Iran. France stopped its flights from Ben-Gurion to Tehran, India, Bangkok and Hongkong in December, with the outbreak of Iran's Islamic revolution.

any plans to cancel the flight. However, when this reporter called the company Jerusalem office and asked to book a flight in mid-April, the clerk immediately replied that the Far East service was ending on April 1.

The chairman of the Travel Agents Association, Yosef Weiss, said that his group had written to the transport minister two months ago to warn him of the possibility that the Far Eastern routes would be closed. So far, it has not received an answer, Weiss said.

Government officials said yesterday that they are aware of the problem and are trying to find ways to solve it.

Weiss added that Israelis wishing to go to such destinations as Australia, Hongkong and Japan will now have to fly first to Athens, Rome or Istanbul. He added, however, that the flights from these locations often stop in Arab states.

Among the alternative routes which will be open to Israelis are the SAS flight to Japan via the North Pole and a Korean Airlines flight from Paris to Seoul, also by the polar route. Another possibility for passengers to Australia is to go by way of South Africa.

Begin as raconteur gives the House a blow-by-blow account

By ASHER WALLFISH Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset debate inevitably gave rise to disreputable thoughts as it wound its interminable progress through the day.

Premier Menachem Begin made one of the longest political speeches in the history of the Knesset when he asked the House to approve the draft treaty with Egypt yesterday.

Many parliamentary veterans commented, after hearing him out for two whole hours, that the premier had provided a minutely detailed briefing, and not a statesman's survey on the eve of the signature of the treaty. So there was considerable disappointment and impatience, amid a feeling of *deja vu*.

Begin spoke as though he were telling the story of the peace negotiations, commencing with the crisis over the invitation to meet Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil at a summit. He spoke as though the communications media had not yet been invented, reporting to his home community after extensive travels abroad.

So much so, that, after Begin described how he had received a call from U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the Saturday evening in Washington, Labour's Haim Bar-Lev tried to prick the balloon with a sarcastic interruption in his slow bass:

"Just what time did Carter call?" Some said that Begin probably wanted to make the development of the negotiations into a matter of recorded history, through the Knesset minutes, since this — unlike cabinet proceedings or proceedings in the faction or Knesset committees — was official public material.

It is assumed that next Monday, when Begin addresses the U.S. Congress in Washington in the company of Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, he will make an inspirational address in which he will rise to the majesty of the occasion and voice the aspirations of the head of Israel's government for the period of peace ahead.

Despite the discursive nature of his briefing, given extempore except when he quoted at length from documents, Begin was unhappy when a couple of his ministers started whispering together. He chided them in the gentle sort of tone which parliamentarians know is usually his most effective. After that, ministers did not talk during his speech. If they had no choice, they passed notes to each other.

Likud firebrand Geula Cohen, who clashed sharply with Begin last week during the special session addressed

Khalil blasts Begin address in Knesset

CAIRO. — The Egyptian government yesterday condemned Prime Minister Menachem Begin's declarations before the Knesset earlier in the day as "inauspicious" for peace. But, when asked whether the hardline speech would affect President Anwar Sadat's plans or the chances of signing the peace treaty, Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said, "I don't think so."

In a statement issued by Khalil, the Cairo government insisted that Israel should evacuate all occupied Arab lands, including East Jerusalem, and that the Palestinians be allowed to determine their destiny as part of an overall Middle East settlement.

The Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram" said Sadat will leave on Saturday for the U.S. and will stay overnight in an unnamed European capital, before arriving in Washington for the signing ceremony expected on Monday.

Khalil held a previously unscheduled meeting with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Elits to discuss arrangements for Sadat's visit as well as Begin's speech. In the statement to the press, he said Begin's

declarations were an "inauspicious opening for new era in which we had hoped that all would work for laying down the sound foundations of a just and durable peace."

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said, however, that Egypt was not really surprised by Begin's remarks to the Knesset. "Any side has the right to make any statements it likes," one source said.

Begin told the Knesset: "My dear, honourable Dr. Khalil, write this down: Jerusalem, the one Jerusalem, is Israel's eternal capital. It will never be divided again."

Within a matter of hours, Khalil fired back declaring that what Begin said "contradicts the bases of the peace settlement agreed upon in Camp David and spoils the atmosphere which we had hoped would prevail during the signing of an agreement."

"As for the Palestinian question," the statement continued, "the Camp David accord clearly stipulates the necessity of solving the question from all its aspects, thus taking into consideration the legal rights of the Palestinians. It is along this principle that they will decide their future."

Khalil argued that the same principle of "non-acquisition of territory by force" which applied to Israeli withdrawal from Sinai also "is applicable to all the territories, foremost Arab Jerusalem." This principle, he said, was the essence of UN Resolution 242 which is mentioned in the preamble of the proposed treaty. (UPI, Reuters)

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The offices of the President, the Rector and the Administration have moved to the Sherman Building on Mount Scopus.

The telephone number is 02-882111

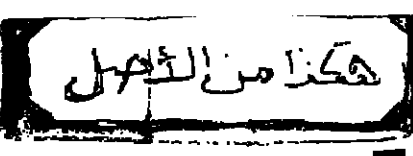












# Letters and appendices of Israel-Egypt treaty

The following are the Military Annex, Appendix to that Annex, Agreed Minutes, Agreed Minute to Annex III, Agreed Minute to Annex I, and letters attached to the peace treaty, released yesterday in Jerusalem by the Government Press Office. The Press Office stated that changes may occur in the

Military Annex, upon the return of Defense Minister Weizman from Washington. He was due last night. The Government Press Office issued — and The Jerusalem Post published — the text of the treaty itself, and of Annex III, last November. These remain unchanged.

## MILITARY ANNEX

### Article I — Withdrawal and security arrangements

1. Israel will complete withdrawal of its armed forces and civilians from the Sinai and later than three years from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty. To ensure the mutual security of the parties, the implementation of the withdrawal will be accompanied by the military measures and establishment of zones set out in this Annex and in Map I. The withdrawal from the Sinai will be accomplished in two phases: (A) The interim withdrawal up to the east of El Arish-Ras Muhammad as delineated on map I within nine months from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

### Article II — Determination of final lines and zones

In order to provide maximum security for both parties after the final withdrawal, the lines and zones delineated on map I are to be established and organized as follows: Zone "A" 1) Zone "A" is bounded on the east by line "A" (red line) and on the west by the Suez Canal and the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, as shown on map I. 2) An Egyptian armed force of one mechanized infantry division and field units, and military installations, and field fortifications, will be in this zone. The main elements of that division will consist of: (1) Three mechanized infantry brigades. (2) One armored brigade. (3) Seven field artillery battalions. (4) Seven anti-aircraft artillery battalions including individual surface-to-air missiles and up to 120 (112) anti-aircraft guns of 87 mm. and above. (5) Up to 230 tanks. (6) Up to 240 armored personnel type vehicles. (7) Up to a total of twenty-two thousand personnel.

### Zone "B"

1) Zone "B" is bounded by line "B" (green line) on the east and by line "C" (red line) on the west, as shown on map I. 2) The main elements of the four border battalions will consist of up to a total of four thousand personnel. Land-based, short range, low-level, coastal warning points of the border patrol units may be established on the coast of this zone. There will be in Zone "B" field fortifications, military installations, and military units of the four border battalions.

### Zone "C"

1) Zone "C" is bounded by line "B" (green line) on the west and the international boundary on the east.

### Article III — Aerial military regime

1. Only unarmed, non-combat aircraft of Egypt and Israel will be stationed in zones "A" and "D" respectively. 2. (A) Only Egyptian transport aircraft will take off and land in zone "C". The Egyptian civil police may be equipped with light arms, light aircraft, and light helicopters. (B) Only civilian airfields may be built in the zones.

### Article IV — Naval regime

1. The parties may base and operate naval vessels in zones "A" and "D". 2. Coast guard boats, lightly armed, may be stationed and operate in the territorial waters of zones "A" and "D". 3. Egyptian civil police equipped with light arms, light aircraft, and light helicopters may be stationed in the territorial waters of zone "C".

### Article V — Early warning systems

1. Egypt and Israel may establish early warning systems only in zones "A" and "D" respectively.

### Article VI — United Nations operations

1. The parties will request the UN to provide forces and observers to supervise the implementation of this Annex and to employ their best efforts to prevent any violation of its provisions. 2. With respect to these UN forces and observers, the parties agree to request the following arrangements: (A) Operation of check points, reconnaissance patrols, and observation posts along the international boundary and line "B", and within Zone "C". (B) Periodic verification of the implementation of the provisions of this Annex will be carried out not less than twice a month unless otherwise agreed by the parties. (C) Additional verifications within 48 hours after the receipt of such a request from either party. (D) Ensuring the freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran in accordance with Article V of the treaty of peace. The arrangements determined for each zone will be im-

### Article VII — Liaison system

1. Upon termination of the joint commission, a liaison system between the parties will be established. This liaison system is intended to provide an effective method to assess progress in the implementation of obligations under the present annex and to resolve any problem that may arise in the course of implementation, and refer other unresolved matters to the higher military authorities of the two countries respectively for consideration. It is also intended to prevent situations resulting from errors or misinterpretation on the part of either party.

### Article VIII — Respect for war memorials

Each party undertakes to preserve in good condition all war memorials erected or to be erected in the memory of soldiers of the other party, and shall grant free access to such monuments.

### Article IX — Interim arrangements

The withdrawal of Israeli forces and civilian personnel behind the interim withdrawal line, and the conduct of the forces of the parties and the UN to the final withdrawal, will be governed by the attached Appendix.

### Addendum to Annex I (Draft of Nov. 4) Maps

1. The following maps will be attached to Annex I: (A) Map I: "International boundary and the lines of the zones". (B) Map II: "El Arish-Ras Muhammad interim line: sub-phases of withdrawal". (C) Map III: "sub-phases of final withdrawal". 2. The maps will be based on a U.S. 1:250,000 scale map of the Sinai area. The parties will request the U.S. to add to this base map certain important man-made features. 3. Lettering: (A) The names "Arab Republic of Egypt" and "Israel", and the titles of the maps will appear in the largest typeface. (B) The names of the zones and the name "Sinai Peninsula" will appear in a medium-sized typeface. (C) The names of the lines will appear in a smaller typeface. 4. On Map I, the Islands of Sanafir and Tiran will be outlined by a solid green line to indicate that they are effectively a part of Zone "C". (There will be no other mention of these islands or the green outline anywhere else on the map or in the annex.) (A symbolic representation of the green outline will appear in the map legend and will be labeled "UN force in Sanafir and Tiran".) 5. A symbolic representation of the areas of Zone "C" shaded by green hatched marks will appear in the legend and will be labeled "stationing areas for UN forces". 6. The maps will show the location of all populated places and airfields which normally appear on U.S. maps of the area, but only the major populated areas will be named. Israel and Egypt will agree on a list of populated places to be so named. 7. Line D will be shown as a solid blue line running from the Gulf of Agaba to the Gaza Strip, and as a broken blue line through the Gaza Strip to the Mediterranean Sea.

### Appendix to Annex I Concepts for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai

#### Article I — Principles of withdrawal

1. The withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai will be conducted in two phases as described in Article I Annex I. Detailed plans and timetables for each phase will be developed by the joint commission. Plans and timetables will be presented to the Secretary General of the UN not later than one month before the initiation of each phase of withdrawal. Both parties agree on the following principles for the sequence of military movements in each phase: A. Until Israeli military forces complete withdrawal from the current "D" line established by the Egyptian-Israeli agreement of September, 1975, the terms of the stationing of forces, the zones and lines existing under that agreement will remain in effect, except as otherwise provided for in Annex I and this Appendix. B. As Israeli forces withdraw, UN forces will immediately enter the evacuated areas to establish a continuous zone for the purpose of maintaining a separation of forces and to verify compliance with this Appendix and other relevant provisions as may be agreed in the joint commission. UN deployment will precede the movement of any other personnel into these areas. C. Egyptian civil police will enter evacuated areas immediately after the UN to maintain order. D. Not earlier than seven days after Israeli forces have evacuated any area, Egyptian border units in the strength agreed to by the joint commission may deploy in Zone B up to the UN buffer. Border units will function in accordance with the terms of the treaty. E. Not earlier than fourteen days after Israeli forces have evacuated any area, Egyptian army units which have been stationed in the limited force zone west of the Sinai II E line, pursuant to that agreement, may deploy into the evacuated portions of Zone A up to the UN buffer. The strength of those Egyptian army units authorized to move forward in each area will be agreed upon by the joint commission. F. The Egyptian mechanized infantry division permitted in Zone A will deploy into that zone up to the buffer after Israeli military forces have completed their withdrawal to the interim withdrawal line.

#### Article II — United Nations forces

The parties shall request the secretary general to deploy UN forces as necessary to perform the functions described in this Appendix up to the time of completion of final Israeli withdrawal. For that purpose, the parties agree to the redeployment of the UN Emergency Force.

#### Article III — Joint commission and liaison

1. The joint commission referred to in Article IV of this treaty will function from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty up to the date of completion of final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. 2. The joint commission will be composed of representatives of each party headed by senior officers. This commission may invite representatives of the UN when discussing subjects concerning them. 3. The joint commission will supervise the implementation of the arrangements described in the Annex and this Appendix. To this end, and by agreement of both parties, it will:

- A. Coordinate military movements described in this Appendix and supervise their implementation. B. Address and seek to resolve any problem arising out of the implementation of the Annex and this Appendix, and investigate and discuss any violations reported by the force and observers and refer to the governments of Egypt and Israel any unresolved problems. C. Assist UN force and observers in the execution of their mandates, and determine the timetables of the periodic verifications as provided for in this Appendix. D. Organize the demarcation of the international boundary and all lines and zones described in the Annex. E. Supervise the handing over of the main installations in the Sinai from Israel to Egypt. F. Determine all necessary arrangements for finding and returning missing bodies of Egyptian and Israeli soldiers. G. Organize the setting up and operation of entry check points along the El Arish-Ras Muhammad line in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Annex III. H. Discuss any other matter which the parties may place before it. I. Conduct its operations through the use of joint liaison teams consisting of one Israeli representative and one Egyptian representative, provided from a standing liaison group, which will conduct activities as directed by the joint commission. J. Provide liaison and coordination to the UN command implementing provisions of the treaty, and, through the joint liaison teams, maintain local coordination and cooperation with UN forces stationed in specific areas or UN observers monitoring specific areas for any assistance as needed. 4. Meetings of the joint commission shall be held at least once a month. In the event that either party of the command of the UN force requests a special meeting, it will be convened within 24 hours. 5. The joint commission will meet in the buffer zone until the completion of the interim withdrawal and in El Arish and Beersheba alternately afterwards. The first meeting will be held not later than two weeks after the entry into force of this treaty.

#### Article IV — Definition of the interim buffer zone and its activities

1. An interim buffer zone, by which UN forces will effect a separation of Egyptian and Israeli elements will be established west of and adjacent to the interim withdrawal line as shown on Map II after implementation of Israeli withdrawal and deployment behind the interim withdrawal line. Egyptian civil police equipped with light weapons will perform normal police functions within this zone. 2. In accordance with arrangements agreed upon by both parties and to be coordinated by the joint commission, Israeli personnel will operate military technical installations at four specific locations shown on Map II and designated as T1 (map coordinates —), T2 (map coordinates —), T3 (map coordinates —), and T4 (map coordinates —) under the following principles: A. The technical installations shall be manned by technical and administrative personnel equipped with small arms required for their protection (revolvers, rifles, sub-machineguns, light machineguns, hand grenades, and ammunition), as follows: T1 — up to 150 personnel T2 and T3 — up to 350 personnel T4 — up to 200 personnel B. Israeli personnel will not carry weapons outside the sites, except officers, who may carry sidearms. C. The UN force will operate check points, reconnaissance patrols, and observation posts within the interim buffer zone in order to ensure compliance with the terms of this Appendix. D. The UN shall not enter the perimeter of the technical installations. (The joint commission will determine the times and method of inspections within installation perimeters.) E. Supply of the installations, visits for technical and administrative purposes, and replacement of personnel and equipment situated in the sites, may occur after checking and being escorted by the UN forces from its check points to the perimeter of the technical installations. F. Israel will be permitted to introduce into its technical installations items required for the proper functioning of the installations and personnel. G. As determined by the joint commission, Israel will be permitted to maintain in its installations fire-fighting and general maintenance equipment as well as wheeled administrative vehicles and mobile engineering equipment necessary for the maintenance of the sites, and to maintain roads within (and to the sites and the utilities and communications lines serving the sites). All vehicles shall be unarmed. H. Movement to and from the technical installations will take place only during daylight hours. Access to, and exit from the technical installations shall be as follows: (1) T1: through a UN check point, and via the road between Abu Agela and the crossroad at km. 161 (see map II). (2) T2 and T3: through a UN checkpoint and via the road constructed across the buffer zone to Gebel Katrina (see map II). (3) T2, T3, and T4: via helicopters flying within a corridor at the times and according to a flight profile agreed to by the joint commission. Helicopters will be checked by the UN force at landing sites outside the perimeter of the installations. I. Israel will inform the UN force at least one hour in advance of each intended movement to and from the installations. J. Israel shall be entitled to evacuate sick and wounded and sustain medical experts and medical teams at any time after giving immediate notice to the UN force. 3. The details of the above principles and all other matters of this article requiring coordination by the parties will be handled by the joint commission. 4. (Note: Duration of these installations will be dealt with after the delegation agree on language concerning possible sub-stages of withdrawals.)

#### Article V — Disposition of installations and military barriers

Disposition of installations and military barriers will be determined by the parties in accordance with the following guidelines: A. Up to three weeks before Israeli withdrawal from any area, the joint commission will arrange for Israeli and Egyptian liaison teams to conduct a joint inspection of all appropriate installations to agree upon condition of structures and articles which will be transferred to Egyptian control and to arrange for such transfer. Israel will declare, at that time, its plans for disposition of installations and articles within the installations. B. Israel undertakes to transfer to Egypt all agreed infrastructure, utilities, and installations intact, inter alia, airfields, roads, pumping stations, and ports. Israel will present to Egypt the information necessary for the maintenance and operation of these facilities. Egyptian technical teams will be permitted to observe and familiarize themselves with the operation of these facilities for a period of up to two weeks prior to transfer. C. When Israel relinquishes Israeli military water points near El Arish and El Tor, Egyptian technical teams will assume control of those installations and ancillary equipment in accordance with an orderly transfer process arranged beforehand by the joint commission. Egypt undertakes to make its best efforts to continue to make available all water supply points the normal quantity of water currently available, up to the time Israel

withdraws behind the international boundary. D. Israel undertakes to remove or destroy all military barriers, including obstacles and mine-fields, in the area and adjacent waters from which it withdraws, according to the following concept: (1) Military barriers will be cleared first from areas near population, roads, and major installations and utilities. (2) For those obstacles and minefields which cannot be removed or destroyed prior to Israeli withdrawal, Israel will provide detailed maps to Egypt and the UN through the joint commission not later than 15 days before entry of the UN forces into the affected areas. (3) Israel will allow Egyptian military engineers access to those areas before UN entry to conduct barrier clearance operations in accordance with Egyptian plans to be submitted prior to implementation.

#### Article VI Surveillance activities

1. Aerial surveillance activities during the withdrawal will be carried out as follows: A. Both parties request the U.S. to continue airborne surveillance flights in support of this treaty until the completion of final withdrawal. B. Flight profiles will cover the limited force zones to monitor the limitations on forces and armaments, and to determine that Israeli forces have withdrawn from the areas described in Article II of Annex I and that these forces thereafter remain behind their lines. Special inspection flights may be flown at the request of either party or of the UN. C. Only the main elements in the military organizations of each party, as described in this Annex, will be reported as agreed by both parties, and information will be disseminated to Egypt, Israel, and the UN directly and in the same format. D. The details of collection, interpretation, and dissemination will be agreed to by all parties concerned in a memorandum of understanding to be completed within one month after the date of exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty. 2. Both parties request the U.S. operated Sinai field mission to continue its operations in accordance with previous agreements until completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the area east of the Giddi and Mitla passes. Thereafter, the mission will be disestablished and the operation discontinued.

#### Article VII

Egypt will exercise its full sovereignty over evacuated territories in Sinai upon Israeli withdrawal.

#### Agreed minutes

##### Article I

Egypt's resumption of the exercise of full sovereignty over the Sinai provided for in paragraph 2 of Article I shall occur with regard to each area upon Israel's withdrawal from that area.

##### Article IV

It is agreed between the parties that the review provided for in Article IV(4) will be undertaken when requested by either party, commencing within three months of such a request, but that any amendment can be made only with the mutual agreement of both parties.

##### Article V

The second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article V shall not be construed as limiting the first sentence of that paragraph. The foregoing is not to be construed as contravening the second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article V, which reads as follows: "The parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either country through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Agaba."

(Continued on page 10)

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Tel Aviv Hapoel upsets Ramat Gan by 77-74

By STEVE KAPLAN Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi opened the semi-final round of the National Basketball League's first division playoffs Monday night with a predictable 113-77 rout of Yagur Ha'emek Hapoel, but the big story was Tel Aviv Hapoel's upset of Ramat Gan Hapoel, 77-74.

which took second place during the regular season. After the intermission Hapoel continued to build its advantage until it led 61-51 with seven minutes left in the game. At that point Ramat Gan went into a full court press and pulled ahead, 70-68 with two minutes remaining. Tel Aviv then used a series of three-point plays by Pinhas Hoes to pull the game out 77-74. The best-of-three series will continue next Sunday at Yad Eliahu.

Regular season champions Tel Aviv Maccabi journeyed to the north to play Yagur Ha'emek Hapoel and were met with little resistance in running up a 113-77 win. The Maccabians dominated play from the outset, led by Jim Boatwright's 34 points and Lou Silver's 19. The next game in the series will be on Monday at Yad Eliahu.

Ashdod club captures badminton titles

By JACK LEON Post Sports Reporter

ASHDOD. — The Ashdod municipal club made a clean sweep of the top honours at last week's second National Junior Badminton Championships here, with its players winning all eight singles and doubles titles at stake.

More than 50 of the country's top boys and girls from seven of the Israel Badminton Association's (IBA) 12 clubs competed in the day-long event. They qualified for the meet in local trials, in which a total of 120 youngsters took part.

defending champion Yitzhak Serrouya, 18, by 15-8, 15-9 in the all-Ashdod final. In winning he avenged his last-round defeat by Serrouya in the same event last year.

But Serrouya had the consolation of winning the under-18 singles, defeating his clubmate Avraham Hass 15-7, 15-5 in the final. In addition Serrouya and Duk retained their under-18 doubles crown. The Serrouya family collected a third gold medal, when Yitzhak's sister Bruria won the girls' under-12 singles.

A similar success was achieved by the Ashdod club's Moses family, with Reuven taking the under-12 singles crown, as well as the under-14 doubles with Jackie Cohen.

350 youth to play basketball tourney

TEL AVIV (Him). — Some 360 boy and girl basketballers are coming to Israel to take part in the International High School Basketball Championships, to be held in the first week of April, the organizers said here Monday.

Twenty-four teams will be playing, from 13 countries — Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Holland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Israel. Several other countries that were to have taken part have cancelled, among them Yugoslavia, the U.S. and Turkey.

Israel is one of the founders of the International Federation for Secondary School Sports, and has in the past played host to the federation's volleyball and handball championships. The basketball tournament will be its biggest venture in this field so far.

The matches will be played at the Wingate Institute near Netanya, Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, Gan Shmuel, Daliya, and Haifa. Entry will be free except to the final, in Haifa, for which tickets will cost IL10.

Taiwan will discuss Chinese joining IOC

TAIPEI (Reuters). — Taiwan yesterday agreed to hold talks with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the question of Chinese membership, but refused to sit down for discussions with representatives from Peking.

Shen Chia-ming, president of the Taiwan Olympic Committee, sent a cable to IOC president Lord Killanin following a meeting of the local organization. Killanin had requested Taiwan to send a delegation to Lausanne to discuss the question with officials from China.



Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut, 23, (centre) and her husband Leonid Bortnevich of the Peshary folk-rock group seen with Soviet Olympic champion gymnast Melik Kim (left) and a friend outside the maternity clinic where Olga gave birth to a 3.2-kilo baby son. Korbut, who won stardom at the 1972 Munich Olympics, retired from gymnastics to become a coach. (UPI/telexphoto)

Int'l games to focus on gymnastics

By PAUL KOHN Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Gymnastics are shaping up as the centre piece of the 11th International Hapoel games in May, and already all 10,000 tickets have been sold for the display by star gymnasts of eight nations at the Yad Eliahu sports palace here.

The Scandinavian countries especially will be especially prominent in the May 5 gymnastics showpiece.

Eight countries — Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland and Israel — will compete in the official International Workers Sports gymnastic events, to be held in Haifa at the time of the Hapoel games. Other gymnasts from the U.S., Canada, Sweden, West Germany, Portugal, Norway and Rumania will join them for Hapoel games competition and exhibitions.

Registration for the games, from May 2 to 8, shows a German delegation of 90 athletes, with the promised inclusion of World Olympic and European medal winners. The 78-strong U.S. contingent will also include the national champion, The Swiss will come with 125 athletes, Hapoel headquarters announced.

With revised lists of entries reaching Hapoel here almost daily, the games are almost certain to become the largest sports meet yet held in Israel. Competitors from 23 countries are expected to contest 16 sports.

Psychiatrists replacing head coaches in pro sports

BOSTON (AP). — A trend in sports medicine suggests that professional teams may eventually need a head coach — who would have more to do with the head than with coaching.

The theory is that some arm and batting slumps may be due to athletes' psychological problems, not their physical ailments.

No one knows for sure how many athletes are broadening their medical horizons beyond the trainers' room, into the offices of psychiatrists. But a Boston physician who has treated pro athletes in several sports, says some players are now willing to probe below surface problems to remedy their difficulties on the field.

"Success, and all pro athletes are successful to some degree, is not an easy thing to tolerate," says Dr. Stanley Cheren, the head of psychosomatic medicine at University Hospital here.

"There's a lot of guilt that sometimes an athlete just can't face up to his refusal to perform under pressure."

Cheren's specialty is helping patients delve into the psychological roots of such ailments as ulcers, asthma and skin rashes, in addition to other diseases "caused by emotions."

For obvious reasons, he refuses to divulge the names of his athletic patients, some of whom are active professionals.

But the doctor is not reluctant to generalize about the psychological problems of major league athletes in general, and has done so recently on a television talk show and seminar panels.

"Let's face it," he says, "These (athletes) aren't angels. They're not the nicest people in the community. They're young, self-occupied and have violent urges."

"The bulk of athletes have more of a sense of supermen about themselves than do the fans. They're plagued by a need to be supermen. They are driven men."

Athletes' problems sometimes begin, he says, when they reach an age at which they rebel at authority — such as the coach or team manager — or when they go into a slump.

"Athletes by nature are people of action, not thought," Cheren says. "They have very little insight into themselves. They often have limited ability to have interpersonal relationships. They lack interest in other people. They are isolated in their community. And they become disturbed."

A growing body of research is being developed by specialists who deal with athletes, with studies published by the "International Journal of Sports Psychology."

Cheren says the stakes are so high in pro sports that it's only a matter of time before virtually all athletes buckle, at least temporarily, under pressure.

The 39-year-old psychiatrist, never a pro athlete himself, says the majority of players simply won't own up to their inevitable problems.

"Athletes aren't generally aware that they're depressed," he says. "The typical complaint is: 'Doc, just tell me how I can get rid of my sore elbow.'"

"You're looking at a group of people," he says, "that's just not very well suited for psychotherapy."

Advertisement for IR (InterRent) car rental service, featuring a car and the text 'YOUR CAR WILL BE WAITING IN FRONT OF YOUR HOTEL'.

Advertisement for 'DIZAZZ' featuring a cartoon illustration of a man in a suit and hat, possibly a detective or investigator.

Advertisement for 'WHAT'S ON' featuring a cartoon illustration of a car with a question mark and the word 'PLINK' written on it.

Advertisement for 'Tel Aviv Museums' listing various exhibitions and events, including 'Art in Israel in the 20th Century' and 'The Jewish Diaspora'.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6, 8.30 Literary selections 9.00 Judaism 7, 9.40 Program for kindergartners, 10.10 English, 7.30-7.50 Music, 11.30 English 8, 11.50 English 9, 12.00-12.30 English 10, 12.30-1.00 English 11, 1.00-1.30 English 12, 1.30-2.00 English 13, 2.00-2.30 English 14, 2.30-3.00 English 15, 3.00-3.30 English 16, 3.30-4.00 English 17, 4.00-4.30 English 18, 4.30-5.00 English 19, 5.00-5.30 English 20, 5.30-6.00 English 21, 6.00-6.30 English 22, 6.30-7.00 English 23, 7.00-7.30 English 24, 7.30-8.00 English 25, 8.00-8.30 English 26, 8.30-9.00 English 27, 9.00-9.30 English 28, 9.30-10.00 English 29, 10.00-10.30 English 30, 10.30-11.00 English 31, 11.00-11.30 English 32, 11.30-12.00 English 33, 12.00-12.30 English 34, 12.30-1.00 English 35, 1.00-1.30 English 36, 1.30-2.00 English 37, 2.00-2.30 English 38, 2.30-3.00 English 39, 3.00-3.30 English 40, 3.30-4.00 English 41, 4.00-4.30 English 42, 4.30-5.00 English 43, 5.00-5.30 English 44, 5.30-6.00 English 45, 6.00-6.30 English 46, 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515, 1.00-1.30 English 516, 1.30-2.00 English 517, 2.00-2.30 English 518, 2.30-3.00 English 519, 3.00-3.30 English 520, 3.30-4.00 English 52



New Year in the Baha'i faith Unfettered search for truth

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER/Jerusalem Post Reporter

The domed roof and give the shrine its distinctive appearance were made in Holland...

ONE OF THE followers of the Bab, a Persian nobleman, Hussayn Ali, who was imprisoned by the authorities...

THE BAHAI religion originated in the town of Shiraz in 1819, when a young man born in Shiraz in 1819, declared that he was emulating a mission...

At the turn of the century, when Theodor Herzl was writing in his diary, "At the Zionist Congress in Basle, I founded the Jewish State..."

THE HOLY LAND has been the international center of the Baha'i religion and a focal point of pilgrimage for members of the faith since the exile of Baha'ullah to Acre...



Abdul Baha, photographed in 1912.

The last Guardian of the Faith, Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, who was appointed to the office in the last will of his grandfather Abdul Baha...

principles of the oneness and wholeness of the entire human race. "It proclaims the necessity and inevitability of the unification of mankind..."

After the death of Shoghi Rabbani, who had no children, the leadership of the religion passed, in accordance with the writings of the founders...

MS. MINTZ and Levit of Israel are an experienced partnership. They do not hesitate to make strategic bids, as Mintz, South, did on today's deal, played in the Mixed Pairs at the recent Israel Bridge Festival.



The Baha'i shrine in Haifa is not, as many believe, the holiest spot for Baha'is. That honour goes to the burial place in Acre of Baha'ullah, the Baha'i prophet whose name means "Glory of God."

are open to the public, there are four white marble monuments. They are the tombs erected over burial places of some of the immediate members of the Baha'ullah's family.

TWO YEARS AGO, work was started on the building that will house the Universal House of Justice, the supreme administrative body of the religion.

columns, will be completed in 1980. It is the third building in the Baha'i complex on Mt. Carmel...

over the World Centre. The Haifa Municipality has granted a licence to a local contractor for the construction of a 28-storey apartment building in Rehov Hillel...

When things have got out of joint

A DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK/Dr. David Samson

builge over the first joint of the finger. This was a dislocation of the finger, caused by the force of the blow from the ball.

I still sent Robbi off to hospital for an X-ray to check that the bones were indeed back in their correct alignment and also to make sure that no fracture had been sustained from the initial injury.

DISLOCATION of a joint occurs when the ends of the bones that meet to form it lose complete contact with each other. Usually, as in the case above, the cause is some severe or particularly forceful trauma to the joint.

The normal stability of a joint depends on several factors; among the more important of these are the shape of the bony ends making up the joint and the actual tissues, ligaments and muscles surrounding the joint and thus bracing it.

Such a dislocation must be put back as soon as possible. This can generally be done without much difficulty although an anaesthetic is often necessary to allow adequate relaxation of the surrounding tissues and pain relief.

operation undertaken involves fixing the muscles around the joint to limit those movements of the joint "encouraging" dislocation.

THE ELBOW may also be the site of dislocation, both in adults and children, and again the story is usually one of a heavy fall on the hand. In this case, the two forearm bones are pushed backwards at the elbow behind the lower end of the humerus.

Much more common here is a condition in young children often called "pulled elbow." This is a subluxation of the elbow end of one of the two forearm bones, the radius. I see one or two cases every year, and the classic story is that the child has been lifted by his wrists or that his wrist has been pulled with some force.

A special type of dislocation is congenital dislocation of the hip (CDH), which is sometimes discovered in babies. All parents will know that their infants are routinely checked for CDH both in hospital and afterwards at well-baby clinics.

ON MY NEXT visit to the kibbutz I learnt from Tzila, the nurse, that Robbi's X-ray check had been satisfactory: no fractures and the finger bones were back in their usual place.

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle. EASY PUZZLE ACROSS 1 Wood (6) 2 Liquid container (6) 3 Chequer's butt (4) 4 Dress (4) 5 African fly (6) 6 Hurt (6) 7 Beer (3) 8 Insects (5) 9 Auction (4) 10 Piece of furniture (5) 11 Refute (5) 12 Wets (5) 13 Face (4) 14 Body of ships (5) 15 In favour of (3) 16 Fall back (6) 17 Spastic tale (6) 18 Speak-do, in short (4) 19 More severe (8) 20 Showed tiredness (6) 21 Venetian (6) 22 Dried container (6) 23 Dress (4) 24 Attack (7) 25 Leaving (5) 26 Rosary (5) 27 Aquatic animal (4) 28 Employ (3) 29 Wrath (3) 30 Weir (5) 31 Heavy rope (5) 32 Fids (5) 33 Beverage (3) 34 Public transport (6) 35 Withdraw (7) 36 Small (3) 37 Sadness (6) 38 Meat (4) 39 Wan (6) 40 Hoar (5) 41 Each one (5) 42 Change (3) 43 Nimble (4)

Strategic bidding

BRIDGE George E. Levinew cards on the hearts in dummy. He took the diamond ace and in desperation returned a diamond. Declarer

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## Gitter optimistic about capital for industry

By JOSEPH MOEGENSTERN  
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Beno M. Gitter, banker, international businessman and philanthropist, has for the second time in his career assumed the position of adviser to the Finance Minister. Owing to his many business interests in Israel, the appointment had to be approved by the Attorney-General. Gitter at one time also served as adviser to the late Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* Gitter spelled out the

a new issue to be floated on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Institutional investors generally may order up to 40 per cent of any new issue. Under the new plan up to 80 per cent of the new issue would be made available to institutional and foreign investors. This would eliminate the necessity of having the order filled on an allocation basis, which is often the case when an issue is oversubscribed.

The foreign investors wishing to participate in a given issue would form a foreign corporation specifically for this purpose. Shares purchased by such a corporation would be placed in trust with a local trust company for at least one year. These shares would later be released for sale, if this was desired.

The foreign investor would also have the benefit of the conventional underwriters discount.

Gitter was convinced that with the help of his plan millions of dollars of foreign capital could be made available to Israel industry. He has set aside three months this summer to tour the Americas to enlist investment funds. He already has a number of propositions which he will discuss with prospective investors but prefers, at this juncture, not to go into details.

Gitter is an inveterate optimist and is confident that he can initiate investments running into millions of dollars. It should be remembered that it was Gitter, during the Sapir era, who almost single-handedly raised \$25m. to launch the Clal investment company on a major expansion programme. "Only this August I was able to secure a new \$4.5m. investment in Clal. The shares have done inordinately well and I know that the investor is more than satisfied," he pointed out.

Asked whether he believed investments in the shares of Israel industry would maintain their dollar value and also grow Gitter explained that this should be the case in financial floatations in which the country's major banks participate.



Beno M. Gitter

details of his programme for raising capital for Israeli industrial enterprises. "This past summer I had the surprise of my life when I made a lengthy trip in various countries on the American continent.

"I discovered investors ready to invest in shares of Israeli companies registered on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, rather than becoming direct partners in the enterprises in question," explained Gitter.

Based on the findings during the exploratory trip, Gitter has proposed and received Treasury approval for a novel plan for investing in Israeli industrial enterprises. According to the plan, foreign investors would receive priority in ordering shares of

the following criteria among others. An applicant must have owned a truck for at least one year; he must have filed an income tax return and kept a record of all his transactions; including those for VAT.

The Trucking Board represents about half of all the operators of heavy trucks (ten-ton and over) in the country.

In Haifa port meanwhile, citrus loading was seriously slowed down yesterday by the trucking strike, which prevented the fruit from being shipped from the packing houses. Instead of the regular 240,000 cases a day, less than 150,000 were loaded from stocks still in the port. Today's loading will also fall short some 50,000 cases.

Other cargo handling operations in the port were not affected. The ports spokesman said that cargoes unloaded from the ships were temporarily stored in warehouses, pending the resumption of trucking today.



The action of this trucker securing his vehicle's steering wheel with a heavy chain (against theft) seems symbolic of the strike mood the men are in.

## Truckers threaten further strike over credit issue

By LYNDA GOLDMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — After the 24-hour work stoppage by some 4,000 truckers yesterday and following an emergency meeting, the Trucking Board decided not to cooperate with the public committee set up by the Transport Ministry to supervise credit allocations for new trucks.

A spokesman for the board told *The Post* that it was decided that the board would take further action against the Transport Minister's decision to form the public committee. Longer strikes, he said, would probably result.

Transport Minister Haim Landau issued a statement calling the strike "irresponsible".

The public committee, formed last week by the minister, is headed by former District Court judge Chaim Ehrlich.

Landau said that credit would be approved by the committee on the

basis of the following criteria among others. An applicant must have owned a truck for at least one year; he must have filed an income tax return and kept a record of all his transactions; including those for VAT.

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## Inflation haunts U.S. industry boom

WASHINGTON. — Industry in the U.S. is in the middle of a confusing and peculiarly isolated boom that's causing unexpected inflation headaches.

All the signs are there, purchasing agents scrambling to lock up supplies of raw materials by ordering far in advance of when they want delivery, companies beating the bushes for new workers and prices shooting up in competitive markets.

No one foresaw any of this, least of all the Carter Administration economists who early last autumn were putting together an anti-inflation plan based on a gradual slowing of economic growth. Now the industrial boomlet has become a major threat to Carter's wage-price standards.

Alfred Kahn, President Carter's chief of the inflation fight, believes that for "something like the last six months" the U.S. economy has been "overheated."

Citing recent large price increases not just for food and energy products, but on everything from iron and steel scrap (up 6.3 per cent in February) and cement (up almost 6 per cent in one month), Kahn concluded, "what we obviously see here is an overheated economy."

Can the wage-price standards contain the surge? Kahn is not particularly sanguine. "No one ever pretended that voluntary — or even mandatory — standards can effectively restrain inflation when aggregate demand is excessive," he told the Economic Club of Chicago last week.

Virtually every economist who is willing to put out a forecast still thinks the economy is going to cool off. In fact, the big difference among forecasters at this point is whether the drop in growth will turn into a recession and, if so, how soon and how severe that recession will be. And some economists believe the industrial boom ultimately will delay the recession and make it deeper

than it otherwise would have been. The Administration expects a slower economy later this year, but as Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal reiterated last week, it still maintains there will not be a recession.

So Carter and his advisers are left with this dilemma: unless every

The U.S. Government said yesterday that profits of American corporations increased 25.4 per cent last year, the most in nearly three decades, in what administration officials said was a "catastrophe" for the U.S. anti-inflation programme.

It also reported that the American economy, as measured by the Gross National Product, expanded at a 6.9 per cent rate in the final three months of the year, up from the 6.4 per cent estimated previously. The gain in GNP for the year was an even 4 per cent.

The Commerce Department said corporate profits before taxes totalled \$225.5b. in the final three months of 1978, up \$19.9b., or 9.7 per cent, over the third quarter.

Financial analysts say much of the increase in profits results from inventory gains caused by inflation, and does not significantly benefit the corporations.

forecaster is wrong, the boomlet should be short-lived. But right now there's an inflationary industrial bubble that could destroy the wage-price effort. Is there a way to prick the bubble without bringing on a recession?

There is the question of exactly what might be done. The budget numbers can't be changed significantly in the short run. Monetary policy can be, but the effects of higher interest rates and less credit availability on the

economy are usually felt only after some months. Neither is much good for pricking bubbles.

The strongest signs of a boom are in orders. New orders from manufacturers jumped 1.9 per cent in January alone. That included a 7 per cent increase in the key non-defence capital goods category, a huge, 18.4 per cent surge in primary metals orders. Those gains came on top of an 11 per cent increase in new orders in the four-quarter of 1978.

Inventories in manufacturing are rising as capital goods production expands, which usually means an increase in the value of work in progress.

Keeping pace with all the new orders has meant some very large increases in employment in some industries, and a very rapid expansion of total hours worked.

Last week, the latest survey from the Commerce Department shows investment plans up 11 per cent over last year's actual spending, with corporate officials expecting about 8 per cent of that to cover inflation, leaving only about a 3 per cent increase in real outlays.

One result of the surge in industrial demand is that it is taking vendors the companies that sell goods, other businesses — longer and longer to fill orders. A monthly survey purchasing agents found that 69 per cent of them were experiencing slower deliveries of goods in January than a month earlier. In February that jumped to 77 per cent. It is last reached during the boom of 1973.

Putting all this together, economist Otto Eckstein of Data Resource Inc., still thinks the odds are for a recession in the second half of 1979. "There is now an increasing chance of 1979 continuing on a stronger growth trajectory, producing either a deeper 1980 recession, — if we are very lucky — a soft landing," he said.

## Common Fund capitalized with \$750

GENEVA (Reuters). — Industrialised and Third World negotiators agreed early yesterday on the basic elements of a \$750m. international fund to stabilise commodity prices.

The agreement marks a major breakthrough in the "North-South" dialogue on economic cooperation after two years of slow-moving bargaining.

The 101-nation conference approved a resolution setting out the capital structure, financial resources and voting procedure for the fund.

It will serve as a central pool of finance for price stabilisation measures undertaken by international commodity organisations associated with it.

But the U.S. said it did not accept the voting pattern which gave developing countries the strongest voice or the fund's management

body. The fund's East European communist partners also objected to the voting system and to what they described as "unjust allocation of financial burdens."

The voting structure gives 47 per cent of the total votes to developing countries as a group, 42 per cent to non-communist industrialised states, eight per cent to East European communist countries and three per cent to China.

The resolution, adopted after intensive private negotiations throughout last weekend and all yesterday, called for a meeting of an interim committee to draft articles of agreement setting up the fund.

The resolution stipulated that the negotiating conference should convene before the end of this year to formally adopt the fund's articles of agreement.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

Post Finance Reporter

**ROOFS INDUSTRIES** has just announced its projections for sales and exports in 1979. The company expects sales to reach the IL24b. mark, for a 63 per cent growth at current prices, and a 15 per cent gain in real terms.

Exports should jump by 14 per cent to stand at \$322m. They will account for just over 30 per cent of total sales and represent more than 15 per cent of Israel's total industrial exports, diamonds excluded. The company anticipates that profitability will be lower than in 1978 at 5 per cent of sales. In 1978 the return on sales was 6 per cent. Investments in equipment and new enterprises will be IL1.5b., compared with IL500m. last year. More than IL500m. has been allocated for new products, primarily for exports.

"IN SPITE OF the current slump in the diamond industry it is expected that diamond exports to Japan will grow by some 30 per cent and reach the \$200m. mark in 1979," stated Moshe Schmitzer, president of the Israel Diamond Exchange upon his return from Tokyo. Schmitzer's trip to Tokyo was aimed at creating closer ties between the Israeli industry and Japanese diamond dealers and jewelers. Japan is currently importing from Israel one-third of its total purchases

of polished diamonds. According to Schmitzer the Japanese press and media exhibited interest in the Israeli diamond industry. An organization for the promotion of diamond sales was established during Schmitzer's visit to Tokyo. At its head will be Tokura Eigi, past Japanese ambassador to Israel.

Japanese diamond dealers expressed interest in visiting Israel but complained of the relatively high cost of the air fare. However, it is expected that some 40 dignitaries and dealers will be on hand for the opening of the new diamond exchange which is scheduled for June of this year.

**EXPORT OF RIGID PVC** products at the Kibbutz Neve Eytan Pagon plant will reach \$850,000 in 1979. This will compare favourably with last year's sales of \$800,000. The Kibbutz plant is the only one here producing rigid PVC according to an American patent which was developed a number of years ago. Export sales are primarily to European countries.

**JORDAN EXPLORATION** has announced that the Drel Petroleum purchase of original was made in the U.S. By virtue of the transaction Drel Exploration shares will now be traded over-the-counter in the U.S. It is reported that the company will try to raise funds for oil exploration purposes.

## Oil producers put on surcharges

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Saudi Arabia is expected to follow other OPEC countries and add a surcharge to its crude oil exports next month, oil industry sources said yesterday.

"They don't want to do it, but they have to because of pressure from other OPEC members," the sources told Reuters.

The Saudi surcharge, expected to be between one dollar and \$1.20 a barrel, will be decided after next week's OPEC consultative meeting in Geneva.

The size of the surcharge is likely to be influenced by the level of Saudi crude production, which temporarily rose by one million barrels a day above the country's 5.5 million barrel ceiling, to meet part of a worldwide oil shortage caused by the halt of Iranian supplies.

The United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Libya already charge a premium, and Venezuela has said it will impose a \$1.20 surcharge from April 1.

OPEC meeting in Geneva next Monday was called mainly to discuss the oil market, turned volatile by the daily loss of about five million barrels of Iranian crude.

The oil ministers will also discuss the role of international oil companies, accused of profiteering from the Iranian cuts.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has increased by 9 per cent the price it charges Finland for its crude oil, the head of Finland's state-run oil company said yesterday.

Uolevi Raade, who just returned from Moscow, said he hoped the increase would be temporary and apply only to imports during March, but he said he feared the increase would be made permanent if the Opec countries increase their prices on the world market.

Finland imports about 7 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union each year.

**EXPORTS OF TOASTERS** produced by Emka have risen by 80 per cent and stand at \$800,000. The company expects to double its exports this year. A company spokesman attributed the success of the Israeli toaster to its relatively low price.

## Money flows to Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters). — Luxembourg, the smallest state in the European Economic Community, is rapidly becoming a major financial centre.

Anxious to encourage the trend, the Grand Duchy last year introduced measures to make it more attractive and, according to banking commission figures, it now accounts for about one quarter of Eurocurrency credits worldwide.

Its growing role reflects the fact that many banks here not only take the credits granted by their parent banks, domiciled in other countries, on to their books but increasingly syndicate credits from Luxembourg themselves.

Banks from neighbouring West Germany are by far the most important national group in the country. Last year they accounted for over 42 per cent of the roughly 160b. marks equivalent balance sheet total of banks here.

Thirty three per cent of all Luxembourg's Eurocurrency assets represent credits and a significant proportion of the balance, about 82 per cent, represents deposits with banks.

Banks take deposits to finance the credits they, or their parents grant, but also tend to ensure a two-way market.

Bankers here believe that minimum reserve requirements of the parent banks is largely responsible for the growth in this activity here.

Typically, the growth of Luxembourg subsidiaries in the Grand Duchy reflects the high reserve requirements in, for example, Norway which has a 28 per cent requirement. It is also the reason for the presence of the German banks, which are second only to American banks internationally.

However, in Luxembourg itself American bank presence is restricted by the desire of the parent banks to consolidate their European operations in other countries, mainly London.

One interesting development has been a fast expansion in private business, though admitted from a very small base.

Bankers here said many clients, often multi-national groups, very wealthy individuals, switching their fiduciary duties from traditional centres, such as Switzerland, to Luxembourg Depositors of these funds, which placed in the Euromarkets, had liability on the part of the parent agent, incur lesser commission here than they would in Switzerland.

The most eagerly awaited arrival is the Bank of China, expected sometime next month. Bankers believe that Luxembourg will become China's window to the European Common Market.

## Charters from New York next month

By BARUCH SAVILLE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEW YORK. — Round-trip, New York-Tel Aviv charters, on wide-body DC 10 aircraft of World Airways, are scheduled to begin on April 9 and will continue until October 29.

The charters will leave New York every Monday, with the basic fare set at \$550. An additional \$80 will be charged during the peak June 18-July 30 period.

Combined optional air and land packages offered by the charter organisers, Tower Travel Corp. of New York, will cost \$689, for a seven-night stay at the new Lorraine Tel Aviv hotel. For a 14-night stay, including air fare and transfers, the price is \$779.00.

The lowest air fare offered by AL, effective April 1, is a 4 to 60 group ticket for \$680, rising to \$750 during the peak season, — weekly July 1 to September 5, except June 20 to July 31.

With the first flight of the Travel charters operating just before Pessah, there has been a great demand for seats and additional craft may be added.

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THE JERUSALEM POST
An Rath Editor and Managing Director
Erwin Frankel Editor
Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON...

Triumph and pretence

THE GOVERNMENT is entitled to make concessions. But it is not entitled to present a concession as though it were not a concession, nor to claim that it only seems to be a concession.

This telling criticism by Labour leader Peres of Premier Begin's defence of the peace treaty with Egypt in the Knesset yesterday no doubt fell on deaf official ears.

Reluctance to admit failure may be characteristic of most political leaders everywhere. Mr. Begin, however, seems to have made it, and without good reason, into a hallmark.

The entire record of Mr. Begin's negotiation of the peace with Mr. Sadat has been, on Israel's side, a strange tale of militant rhetoric soon flaking out to leave but a column of smoke with which to screen the facts from the public at home.

None but lunatics on the fringes of right and left would deny Mr. Begin this personal triumph. In parliament yesterday, while voicing their approval in principle of the treaty, even avowed party foes handsomely acknowledged the nation's debt to the Prime Minister.

Apparently, this cannot satisfy Mr. Begin. While he admitted towards the end of his lengthy, and profusely heckled, address that "we've made some heavy sacrifices" in securing this "breach in the ring of (Arab) hostility," the burden of his message was that his government had obtained, with but trifling semantic changes, most everything it had bargained for.

The accepted version, too, neutralizes any claim on Israel's part that Egypt's obligations under the treaty are independent of the progress of the autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza; and that they take precedence over Egypt's warlike undertakings to other Arab states.

It is arguable that this concession, too, was inevitable — as another heavy sacrifice for the sake of peace. What cannot be contended is that it is nothing of the sort.

Yet the illusionism that marked Mr. Begin's assessment of the past, also informed — and this is of even greater importance — his estimate of the future.

Forcefully contradicting last week's predictions by Egyptian Foreign Minister Khalil, Mr. Begin stated emphatically that there would be no return ever to the 1949 armistice lines, no redrawing ever of Jerusalem, and no Palestinian state ever.

The issue of Jerusalem apart, this was decidedly not a reassuring statement. For under the treaty with Egypt, now up for signature, Israel has committed itself to withdraw right up to the armistice lines. Can the thought be seriously entertained that on the other fronts Israel would be able to hold on forever to the 1967 cease-fire lines?

Neither the facts of international life, nor the facts on the ground, lend much credence to the viability of such an Israeli position. This country can still claim title to new, "secure and recognized boundaries" that are not synonymous with either the 1949 or the 1967 frontiers. But this title can be lost by treating Palestinian autonomy as a device to ensure permanent Israeli overlordship in the territories.

Sooner or later, Mr. Begin will have to give way on his present (which is already markedly different from his erstwhile) concept of autonomy.

He will have to do so if only because Israel's army cannot hold indefinitely in thrall a large Arab population, whose "legitimate rights" have already been recognized at Camp David, and which does not wish to be ruled by Israel. But he will also have to do so because any other course of action would be inconsistent with Israel's own sense of justice.

To believe otherwise is only self delusion. And the great bounty of peace, however still limited in scope, may be in danger of being lost through such delusion.

ESSENTIALLY what one seeks from Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir is a convincing vindication of the past four months of marking time. Tamir, as much as anyone in the cabinet (save the Prime Minister, who naturally bears a special responsibility), was responsible for the stonewalling which some view as legalistic haggling but which the government maintains was a defence of vital principles without which there could have been no treaty.

Midway through the Blair House talks in October, Tamir was the moving spirit behind the famous "instructions" which the cabinet gave the Israeli negotiators. These included an order to obtain a clause in the body of the treaty that would counterbalance the references to the Camp David Framework and the comprehensive settlement in the draft preamble. That clause became the celebrated Article Six (ii) and Tamir thereafter led the dogged fight to protect its content from the "interpretative notes" which Egypt introduced in an effort to weaken its meaning.

Tamir, a leading trial lawyer before he became Justice Minister, was also in the forefront of the drawn-out battle for Article Six (v) (the "priority of obligations" clause), and against the "target date" which Egypt demanded right up until the last round, which would have linked the treaty to the implementation of the Palestinian autonomy.

Was it all worthwhile? That is the question that many of us inevitably ask upon reading the convoluted formulae which were eventually agreed upon to overcome these problems.

TAMIR'S ANSWER is an unequivocal yes, and, cogent advocate that he is, he follows up with many persuasive arguments.

He concedes that ideally it is "very desirable to conclude an agreement quickly — for political and psychological reasons." But he places the entire blame on Egypt for the delay that set in after the Blair House negotiators had hammered out the treaty text by early in November.

The Israeli cabinet, setting aside a number of reservations over the preamble, announced its readiness on November 21 to sign the treaty text and to continue negotiating on the "side letter." President Carter, Tamir recalls, was "very pleased" at that decision when Premier Begin telephoned it to him.

The decision was not, says Tamir, a rejection of the "side letter" which in turn prompted Egyptian rejections of parts of the treaty text. "It wasn't like that at all," says Tamir. "The letter was not a direct outgrowth of Camp David. The cabinet therefore said Israel would be ready to continue negotiating over it, and genuinely expected that agreement would be reached on it soon."

But (quite separately) there was a reassessment in Cairo: the Egyptians demanded that Article Six (ii) and (v) be omitted or changed, and that they be given a liaison presence in Gaza. And there were Egyptian public statements on the "target date" which Israel could not accept.

"... The Egyptian tactic all the time since then was to 'put in new goals'" (This is a reference to the Hassidic tale of the goat and the crowded housing problem which has often been cited during the treaty negotiations — D.L.)

"There wasn't a moment from that stage until the end of the negotiations when the Egyptians said, 'We are ready to sign.'" Tamir continues. Israel for its part remained ready to sign the Blair House treaty text without interpretative embellishment (though not the "side letter"). THE POSITION of the cabinet majority, to which he adhered, says Tamir, was "to strive to reach the peace agreement with all our might — but not at any price." On one flank there were ministers who did not consider the remaining issues of dispute important enough to thwart the peace. At the other extreme, there were ministers who were consistently uncomfortable with the Camp David settlement.

But for the mainstream, led by the Prime Minister, Article Six (ii) and (v), the "target date," the question

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Tamir for the defence

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent DAVID LANDAU maintains that Justice Minister SHMUEL TAMIR was just as responsible as anyone else for the lengthy peace negotiations. In this interview, Tamir indicates that the negotiations had multiple benefits.

Peace treaty appendices and letters

(Continued from page 5)

This letter confirms that Egypt and Israel have agreed as follows: The governments of Egypt and Israel recall that they concluded at Camp David and signed at the White House on September 17, 1978, the annexed documents entitled "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East" agreed at Camp David; and "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel."

For the purpose of achieving a comprehensive peace settlement in accordance with the above-mentioned frameworks, Egypt and Israel will proceed with the implementation of those provisions relating to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They have agreed to start negotiations within a month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty. In accordance with the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is invited to join the negotiations. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The purpose of the negotiation shall be to agree, prior to the elections, on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority (administrative council), define its powers and responsibilities, and agree upon other related issues. In the event Jordan decides not to take part in the negotiations, the negotiations will be held by Israel and Egypt.

The two governments agree to negotiate continuously and in good faith to conclude the negotiations at the earliest possible date. They also agree that the objective of the negotiations is the establishment of the self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants. Egypt and Israel set for themselves the goal of completing the negotiations within one year, so that elections will be held as expeditiously as possible after agreement has been reached between the parties. The self-governing authority referred to in the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" will be established and inaugurated within one month after it has been elected, at which time, the transitional period of five years will begin. The Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn, to be replaced by the self-governing authority, as specified in the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East." A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will then take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

This letter also confirms our understanding that the U.S. government will participate fully in all stages of negotiations. Sincerely yours, Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat

In each paragraph which the expression "West Bank" appears, it is being and will be understood by the Government of Israel as Judea and Samaria.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister I have received a letter from President Sadat that, within one month after Israel completes its withdrawal to the interim line in Sinai, as provided for in the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, Egypt will send a resident ambassador to Israel and will receive in Egypt a resident Israeli ambassador.

I would be grateful if you will confirm that this procedure will be agreeable to the government of Israel. Sincerely, Jimmy Carter

Dear Mr. President I am pleased to be able to confirm that the Government of Israel is agreeable to the procedure set out in your letter of March 1979 in which you state:

"I have received a letter from President Sadat that, within one month after Israel completes its withdrawal to the interim line in Sinai as provided for in the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, Egypt will send a resident ambassador to Israel and will receive in Egypt a resident Israeli ambassador."

Sincerely, Menachem Begin

Dear President Sadat (Prime Minister Begin): I wish to confirm to you that subject to United States constitutional processes:

In the event of an actual or threatened violation of the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, the U.S. will, on request of one or both of the parties, consult with the parties with respect thereto and will take such other action as it may deem appropriate and helpful to achieve compliance with the treaty.

The U.S. will conduct aerial monitoring as requested by the parties pursuant to Annex I of the treaty.

The U.S. believes the treaty provision for stationing of UN personnel in the designated limited force zone can and should be implemented by the UN Security Council. The U.S. will exert its utmost efforts to obtain the requisite action by the Security Council.

If the Security Council fails to establish and maintain the arrangements called for in the treaty, the president will be prepared to take those steps necessary to ensure the establishment and maintenance of an acceptable alternative multinational force. Sincerely, Jimmy Carter

TIME March 26, 1979 Diplomatic triumph for U.S. in the Middle East Treaty Bronfman's Agency Ltd.

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of liaison officers in Gaza, the oil issue — all of these were seen as "vital ingredients of the peace package. Without them there would have been no peace treaty. The cabinet, the Knesset and the nation would have rejected a peace with these ingredients missing. It would have been a peace imposed by Egyptian dictat."

Nor have the months of tough and often strained bargaining, climaxed by the Carter compromise, been wholly prejudicial to the evolution of Israeli-Egyptian relations, Tamir believes.

"We have demonstrated clearly our enthusiasm for peace, our flexibility and realism. But at the same time, we have shown that there are certain 'red lines' beyond which we simply will not go..."

Tamir stresses that, though a lawyer, he does not exaggerate the value of legal formulae. "I know their value is limited," he says. "But they are the basis, the framework. In building, for instance, you cast great concrete walls by pouring the substance into forms which are removed. But without the wooden frames — you can't mould the concrete."

"Similarly with the treaty. It will be the political realities that will ultimately determine the course of relations between Israel and Egypt. I know that as well as anyone. But there must be a formal framework in which to channel those relations. And care must be taken to avoid misunderstandings."

"In 30 years of legal practice, I always said to clients when I finished drawing up a contract, 'I hope you'll never look at it.'" But that does not mean that contracts, or treaties, should not be scrupulously and meticulously drafted.

Paradoxically, Tamir drew much encouragement from the fact that the Egyptians obviously felt the same way, and fought for every jot and tittle just as tenaciously as the Israelis. "It shows they took it seriously. When a client says to his lawyer, 'Just write in whatever you want,' that means he does not intend

to refer to the contract, or be bound by it, in the future."

TAMIR PLAYS DOWN the fact that he and fellow cabinet-lawyer Meir Nisim were unhappy with the compromise wording ("shall not be construed as contravening" instead of the original U.S. proposal of "not derogate from") in the "agreed minute" to Article Six. The cabinet majority decided during Carter's visit to accept this formulation, Tamir says. Israel can live with it because "it does not rule out interpretation."

In other words, in case of a future dispute, Israel will be able to count that Article Six (ii), which severs the treaty from any operative link to Camp David Framework, and Article Six (v), which gives the treaty priority over other treaties, are contravened by the sections of "agreed minute" that seem to assert the opposite.

Finally, in assessing what Israel was right to hold out for, more or less obtain, what it was on these largely legal issues, must consider what damage has been done by the delay.

The extremism and restlessness which pervades some parts of Arab world cannot, in Tamir's view, be attributed to Egypt's failure to quickly elicit the peace with Israel. It stems from the revolution in Iran, and amidst over the closing power-battle which the Iranian revolution has highlighted. Events in Iran itself could have influenced only remotely, if at all, the progress of the Israeli-Egypt peace process, Tamir believes.

THE FALL of Iran, at any galvanised America's determination to bring the Israel-Egypt talks speedy and successful end is possible, the Justice Minister says.

He has a final word of praise for Carter, who, he says, was courageous and impressive during his visit. Tamir cites the President's firm discipline, and his total grasp of the minutiae — which never detracts from his clear-eyed overview of broad strategic issues.

READERS' LETTERS

CONSERVATIVE AND REFORM JEWS IGNORE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — The article by Ya'acov Gross (March 9) written by an "observant," i.e. presumably Orthodox Jew, is in many ways heartening, because it advocates mutual tolerance of the religious and the non-religious sections of the population.

However, in the opinion of Mr. Gross, the latter are apparently homogeneous, that is to say for them, "the Sabbath is a day-off." Mr. Gross ignores the fact that there are many Jews who are not Orthodox, but nevertheless are not "non-religious." To these Jews, who belong to the Conservative or the Progressive movements, Judaism has a central place in their lives, but is a living set of values, which although in themselves eternal, are ever adaptable to the present.

All orthodoxes, whether of the religious or the ideological kind, have always found it much easier to show some tolerance towards absolutely opposing views than to any movement which adheres to similar tenets; hereby is the cardinal sin in the eyes of the orthodox, not total rejection. This is the reason why the Conservative and the Reform movements are being persecuted mercilessly by the Orthodox establishment in Israel and everything possible is being done to deny

them even pieces of worship. To the thinking person, there is little doubt that the Haskalah in Israel depends on the ways to adapt it to a modern age as was done throughout the (e.g. in the time of Hillel) fossilised version of Judaism represented by the Orthodox establishment and will be rejected by the majority, but it is a fact that this rejection of a form of life is also becoming a rejection of the living contents.

The Conservative and Reform movements do not claim to have "the answer" to the problems of the Jewish people, but they are adapting the forms of Judaism to modern times without sacrificing its contents, but they are not starting to take note of the arguments with them and to try to stop persecution.

Conservative and Reform movements, will Orthodox become regenerated. Instead barren political movements described by Mr. Gross, become a moral force. However precondition for such a development is not only a "revival of the non-religious," but also a recognition of the rights of the "non-religious," i.e. the Conservative and Reform Jews.

Tel Aviv. HENNING

IMPEDIMENT TO TOURISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — We have just returned from a trip to Israel. We were appalled by the quantity of beggars on the streets, especially in Jerusalem. Surely there is a social service that they are not receiving.

Also, on the tours, we were harassed and harassed by hawkers and beggars. I read in your paper you wish to build more hotels, but not to build more good tourism situation is improved.

BEVERLY BIRNBAUM, Newark, N.J.

TRUE PALESTINE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Lately you have been more and more the "Palestinians" when referring to the Arab population of the West Bank. By doing so, you are committing a great injustice to the thousands of Palestinian Jews who are "Palestinians" who are certified to be "Palestinians" have documents to prove it.

Remember, you are the Editor of The Palestine Post. H. RALPH HELLER, Secretary of the Palestine Jewish Organisation, Tel Aviv.

STREET LIGHTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — With reference to your editorial of February 14 comparing Israel's need for "scrupulous use of electric lights" and the streets of Jerusalem, I've noticed that street lights in Jerusalem are long after sunset and this is the case in other cities. Perhaps go on automatically at a certain time, but it seems to me that amounts of electricity could be turned if somebody just got up and turned them off when it became dark.

HOWARD JERUSALEM, Jerusalem Municipality. All repairs of Jerusalem's street lights must be done by the city for safety and professional reasons. Therefore, we turn the lights on in the area where the technical staff work.

We appreciate Mr. Heller's concern and wish to advise him that the Lighting Department is doing specific lights are on in daylight hours, or because repairs are being carried out. RAY DANIEL, Jerusalem.

THE 1973 LIBYAN PLANE INCIDENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — I take exception to some statements by Benny Morris in his review of a book on David Elazar (February 28).

When referring to the Libyan airplane incident of February 1973, Morris claims that the Libyan pilot "complied with the signals of Israeli fighters to turn back to Refidim air base, but instead of landing there as instructed, continued westward towards Egypt." This is simply not true. I refer to the report by ICAO experts, No. C-WP/5764 of May 1, 1973. It is clear beyond any doubt from that report that at no time did the Libyan airliner comply with instructions given to it. The ICAO report proves, beyond any doubt, that the Israeli pilots followed normal international procedure for interception of foreign aircraft.

JAN BENJ. RODNER Oslo, Norway.

Oz Veshalom — Religious Zionist Ideological and Political Circle

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We call upon the religious community and its elected representatives to support the ratification of the peace agreement and to condemn the attempts at sabotaging the peace process, especially when such attempts are made in the alleged name of Torah of Israel.

We view with the utmost gravity the use of verbal and physical violence, which must lead to the eventual destruction of the democracy and social fabric of the State of Israel, Heaven forbid.

"The Lord will give strength to His people; the Lord will bless His people with peace."

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Tourists from Iran are invited to a PANEL DISCUSSION IN PERSIAN at the Park Hotel, Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, tonight, Wednesday, March 14, at 8.30 p.m. to meet with delegates from the Jewish Agency, Tour Va'aleh, for an evening of questions and answers.